Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1802. [No. 446.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the house now occupied by Mr. *Edward Russel*, (lately by Mr. Vanhavre) on Cameron street,

A quantity of Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Mahogany Bureaus and secretaries
Mahogany dining and other Tables,
do. Bedsteads and Chairs,
China and Glass, and
A variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 17. Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 18 Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
May 18 Anctioneer.

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

May 10.

An apprentice wanted.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck And India Cotton } per bale or piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson, Young Hyson and Souchong } *TEAS,*
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, Molasses & Sugars } in hhds and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

Valuable Lots of Ground FOR SALE,

Contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

On Tuesday the 15th day of June next, will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises,

Forty half acre Lots of ground lying between the George-Town road and Potomac river. Five of them are Water Lots, late the property of Baldwin Dade, on which he now resides. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the other three fourths, in one, two and three years; the payments to be secured by a mortgage on the property purchased. This property is beautifully and advantageously situated. On one of the water lots a public ferry is established by law, and all the water lots are at present good fishing landings. A good title to the property sold will be made to the purchasers by

P. FITZHUHG, and
CHARLES SIMMS,
Attornies in fact for Nath. Pendleton.
May 18. 2aw

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, and offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire dowlass,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muslins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies' gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarsnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

SPRING GOODS

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London, will be opened immediately and for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout, 6 doz. each.

May 18. d3w

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS AND DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand, and if the subscriber meets with encouragement in the sale, he will endeavor to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of

WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And

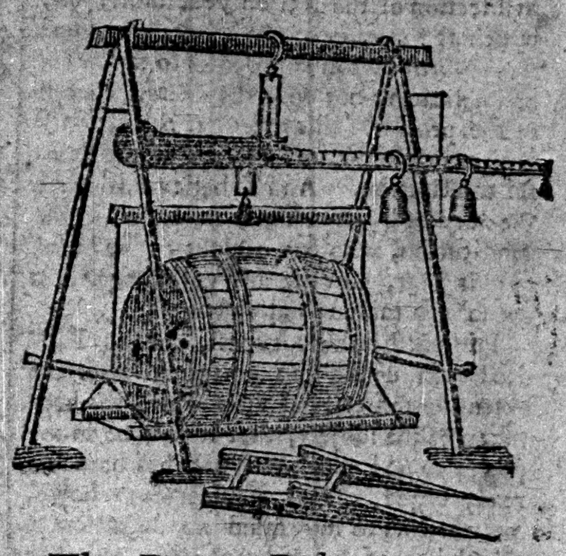
COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 3d. d



The Patent Balance,

FOR WEIGHING OUNCES OR TONS,

For sale—At the store of

JOHN G. LADD.

The price of this valuable instrument is less than one half the cost of scales and weights for weighing large draughts. Its accuracy is superior to any other mode of weighing, as the brass cased weights are not liable to the influence of corrosion, which gradually reduces iron weights; and in transporting and in using, more than one half the labor is saved.

N. B. Mr. Dearborn, the patentee, is now in this city, with testimonies of the above mentioned, and other important advantages attending the use of the Patent Balance. Gentlemen who wish to peruse those testimonies, to witness experiments, or to engage beams of any size, will be received with attention at Gadsby's Tavern, or at the store above mentioned.

Alexandria, May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Woodhouse from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his store on King street, on the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and casimeres,
Irish linens, sheerings,
Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Chintzes, callicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles,
A few elegent guns,
Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d12t2aw3w

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

Cash given for rags.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Chairman, I make no apology for entering upon the discussion of the subject now before the committee; because I have considered the first section of the bill on your table, and which the motion of my honorable friend from North-Carolina proposes to strike out as implicating not only the dearest interest of the people of this country, but directly prostrating the fairest feature of the federal constitution. And I believe it to be the duty of every man, every friend to the constitution, who has a right to be heard on this floor, to raise his voice against a measure so ruinous and destructive.

I do not however expect, nor am I indeed vain enough to imagine, after the extensive and critical view which has been taken of the subject, that it will be in my power to add much to what has been already urged. This consideration however presents to my mind no objection to the claims of being heard; for although the arguments of my friends remain unanswered, yet upon an occasion so important as the present, I deem it proper that these arguments should be repeated over and over again, that no gentleman may hereafter say, when the passion of the moment has subsided, that the objections to this measure were not sufficiently urged and explained.

This subject has presented to every gentleman who has examined it, two questions for consideration——First, can the Legislature by the constitution, destroy the judges of the circuit courts, by repealing the law which authorised their appointment?

Second, admitting the power to exist; is it expedient to exercise it upon this occasion? I shall not attempt to deviate from this natural arrangement, but in the beaten tract of those who have gone before me pursue the same objects.

The first of these questions is by far the most important, and if decided one way, will necessarily preclude all examination into the other; for if congress cannot without a violation of the constitution destroy the judges as proposed by this bill, it is useless to enquire into the expediency of doing it, for nothing can be expedient which is repugnant to the constitution.—But the great importance of this question, and the necessity of considering in some stage of the discussion the comparative merits of the two systems under which the courts have been organized, will be my apology for taking the same course which gentlemen have taken before me, and directing my remarks in the first place to what has been called the expediency of the measure.

The mere expediency of maintaining the system under which the courts were organized by the law of the last session must depend on a comparative view of the provisions of that law, with the system which the present bill proposes to revive. And here I must be permitted to say, that the provisions and effects of the two systems were, a few days ago, so fully examined, and completely stated by my friend from Delaware, that it is impossible the subject should be at this time misunderstood: indeed, sir, no gentleman can misunderstand it, or resist that conclusion which has been drawn by my friend in favor of the law of the last session.

The defects of the former system under which the courts were organised had been so obvious for many years, that during the whole period within which the last law was under consideration no gentleman attempted to defend it; it was then well understood, and universally admitted, that under the old arrangement, the judicial power could not accomplish the objects, for which it was designed; and the necessity of a change had become too apparent, to be denied: the only question, which then divided the opinions of those who were disposed to execute with good faith the provisions of the constitution in relation to the judicial power, was, whether it was proper to adhere to the principle of the old system and fill up the outline which had been drawn by adding to the judges of the supreme court, or, leaving those judges to their proper jurisdiction, to organise a new circuit court with adequate powers.

The great and prominent defects of the old system, and which have been so fully pointed out upon this occasion, were not only understood but acknowledged. The absurdity of placing the same judges in the court of appeals to decide in the last resort upon judgments rendered by themselves in the courts below, was seen and felt. The effect of associating a district judge with a justice of the supreme court upon the circuits, could not escape the most cursory observer; and experience had confirmed the opinion, which had been long entertained, that such an association was unnatural, and whilst it destroyed the dignity of the district judge, necessarily lessened the respectability of the court itself.

The constant changes of judges from one circuit to another was also found to embarrass the business of the courts, and particularly in matters of form and practice: and the immense extent of country through which the judges were obliged to travel on the circuits—the accidents to which they were exposed and the failure of courts; not only within the recollection of the members of the house, but proved by the laws which had been passed to revive suits which had been discontinued from these causes, all united to satisfy gentlemen at that time that a new arrangement was indispensible. Indeed, sir, every gentleman, who has been in the least acquainted with our courts, must have seen the great delays and vexations which have arisen to suitors from the causes which have been mentioned; and that in many cases, those individuals who were entitled by the constitution, to trials in the national courts, and were desirous of obtaining them, were compelled to seek for justice in state tribunals.

There is no axiom better understood in this country than that a delay of justice is a denial of it; and whilst the old arrangement existed, although you proffered justice to your citizens and to foreigners who demanded it in your courts, yet in effect by the embarrassments and delays to which that arrangement exposed them, justice was but a name: it was a mockery, from which they were obliged to turn away in disgust.

It is true, that there was a description of persons within the United States, and perhaps within the walls of this House, who were disposed to prostrate in effect the national courts, and transfer to state judicatures the whole judicial power.—To persons of this description it is obvious, that every proposition which was calculated to improve the organization of the federal courts, would be highly displeasing, because they knew full well, that whenever the national courts should be so organized as to offer to suitors speedy and certain justice, the business of those courts would be increased, their influence and their character more highly respected. But the wishes of those gentlemen did not prevail. It was then believed, and the same opinion must for ever prevail, with all well informed men, that a reputable and independent national judiciary is equally necessary for the preservation of the government, and the fair execution of the constitution.

The absurdity of relying on state justice for the execution of our penal laws, on the laws which relate to revenue, cannot be overlooked, and in respect to private suits, it is well known that the constitution has guaranteed to citizens of a certain description the right of trying their causes in the national courts, and cannot, without a violation of right, turn over their suitors to a Virginia chancellor with his three thousand causes on the docket,

We are not yet to learn, that the state courts are not the best tribunals for the trial of causes, in which the nation or foreigners are concerned. The paper money systems of some states and the breach of treaties in respect to the collection of debts in others, taught the framers of our constitution a conclusive lesson on this subject, and they have wisely provided for the establishment of national courts, where those evils may be avoided, and made it our duty to provide for their efficient organization.

Again, it is idle to disguise the opinions which are entertained of state judicatures by persons who have a right of trial by the constitution in your national courts; Sir, they have no confidence in some of those judicatures; and when they look at the delays which have always attended justice in many of them; when they see themselves liable to be thrown into a court of chancery, and compelled from the mass of business alone to wait eight or ten years for a trial, their confidence cannot be increased. To those persons and to all these who may be charged with offences against the nation, the constitution has secured the existence of national courts, and it is a gross evasion of the constitution to leave the organization of these courts materially defective.

It cannot upon this occasion become a question of any importance whether your courts are more or less expensive than state courts. The people have not left this question in our hands; they have declared by their constitution that the courts shall exist: they have said that confidence is not, and ought not to be reposed in state courts for the decision of national causes or causes of a civil nature between citizens of different states; they have left nothing upon this subject for us to do, or to decide, but what relates to the form of organizing the national tribunals.

All arguments therefore which are calculated to prove either the merits or defect of state judicatures are irrelevant to the present question. The constitution having declared that the judicial power shall be vested in one supreme court and in inferior courts, and that the jurisdiction of those courts shall extend to a great variety of causes, it only remains to organize them in such a form as to render justice speedy and certain. And this the people have a right to demand at our hands. The parties in civil actions are entitled to tribunals where justice will not slumber for the want of judges to decide. the unfortunate who are accused of crimes, and the people who are interested in public prosecutions, have an equal right to require, that the innocent, when accused, shall be speedily tried and acquitted, & that the guilty shall be as speedily condemned.

The arguments then which relate to the purity of state justice ought to be laid entirely aside, and gentlemen on both sides of the house ought to admit that the legislature must provide for such an organization of the courts as will secure the speedy and certain administration of justice: and the question will again return, was the old organization of the circuit courts, and which is to be revived by the present bill, adequate to these objects?

After all that has been said, after the experience of ten years, I might safely appeal to gentlemen to decide whether that system was calculated to accomplish these objects? Sir, there is not a gentleman on this floor who can lay his hand on his heart and pronounce so preposterous an opinion.

Indeed some gentlemen have admitted, and particularly a gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Smith) who was up yesterday, that the old system was obviously defective, and ought to be changed, but that gentleman had not the goodness to inform us what changes he would propose to remedy these obvious defects. If gentlemen are really desirous of improving the system, why do they pursue the path of destruction? They admit the defects of the old system; they must admit the advantages of the new one, and yet they hasten forward to destroy that which is good; and to revive that which is bad, without proposing a single improvement to render it tolerable. Sir, this does not look like a disposition to improve our judicial arrangement, it looks more like a determination to prostrate our national courts in the dust, and to elevate the judicatures of states on their ruins.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Arrived, ship Golden Age, Demmings, Martinique.

Cleared, sch'r Fancy, Wilson, Nassau; Telemachus, Gilberts, Norfolk; Ann, Gilder, Charleston; Harmony, Duckenduff, Boston.

Capt. Demmings, of the ship Golden Age, left at the Isle of May, Feb. 22, the following vessels:

Brig Spy, captain Fowler, Almsbury; ——, Williams, Salem; ——, Cross, Marblehead; ship Bald Eagle, Pratt, Boston; sch'r Lydia, Blackmore, do. ——, Samson, Duxbury; ——, Hall, do. ship Elenora, Rittle, Plymouth; Russel, Gibbs, New-Bedford; Rebecca, Gardner, do. Juno, Worth, Hudson; Betsey, Cox, N. York; brig David & George, Abeel, do. sch'r Maria, Bootman, do. ship Liberty, Daley, Philadelphia; Abigail, Williams, do. brig Horatio, Lang, do. ship Commerce, Elliot, Portland; Roba & Betsey, Richardson, Norfolk; brig ——, Peters, Hamburg.

Capt. D. sailed from Martinique in company with the brig ——, Bell.—In lat. 24, N. long. 69, 30, W. spoke the ship Margaret of Baltimore, from Port Cavello to Falmouth, (Eng.) Passed in the bay, on Friday, a ship and a brig names unknown, the ship from Liverpool, the brig from Bordeaux.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

The following letter, with its inclosures, was this day received by the brig Spartan.

Cape-Francois, April 16, 1802.

Messrs. Yundt and Brown,

GENTLEMEN,

I inclose you herein an address to Tobias Lear, esq. from the American merchants established in this city, on his departure and dismissal by the captain-general of this colony, and his answer thereto, which you are at liberty, if you please, to publish; he is a good man, and worthy the confidence which the executive of the United States had placed in him.

Absolutely I am afraid to give you any accounts relative to the actual situation of this colony, and the treatment the Americans meet with generally. Captain J. Rodgers and a captain Davidson, commander of the ship St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, have been imprisoned now several days without a cause being assigned for the measure—and none of their friends are permitted to converse or supply them with even the common necessaries of life.

I believe every commercial American establishment will shortly quit this country, or as soon as their affairs will permit. This is my determination.

COPY.

To TOBIAS LEAR, Esq.

General commercial agent from the United States of America for the island of St. Domingo.

SIR,

WITH deep regret we learn that you are on the eve of your return to the United States, at a moment when your presence might have been so essential for the interest of our country.

Had it been consistent with the views of the French government to have authorised your continuance here, in your official capacity, we are persuaded the most happy consequences would have been the result.

The uniform and unremitted exertions you have, ever since your residence among us employed for the security of our trade, and the protection of our persons and property, have been of such a nature as to demand our warmest approbation; permit us therefore, to offer our cordial thanks for your solicitude and zeal so often and so cheerfully manifested on every occasion when your services were required.

Our most ardent desire is that our country may reward you in that way which we conceive your eminent services merit.

Accept, sir, we pray you, our affectionate wishes for your personal welfare, and the assurance of our sincere esteem and consideration.

(Signed)

James Williams, Thos. C. Earle, Unite Dodge, Josiah Lewden } Committee appointed to wait on Col. Lear.

(Signed)

George Attwood	Sol. G. Alberts
R. L. Duhamel	John Grochan
John N. Darcey	David Olivier
Robert Stevenson	Christ'r Desbon
Wm. Dawson	Wm. Nott
Charles Watt	Wm. F. Carty
Robert Moore	C. Langford
Frederick Tracy	Robert Smart
Thomas Asbury	Edw. Bowden
Charles Tracy	Benj. Huston
Wm. Knox, jun.	Geo. M'Candless

ANSWER OF COLONEL LEAR.

To the citizens of the United States, residing in the city of C. Francois,

Friends and fellow-citizens,

The affectionate address which you have been pleased to present to me, on the eve of my departure, for the United States, merits and receives my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

In discharging the duties incumbent upon me in my official character, since my residence among you, I have ever felt a peculiar satisfaction, because I believed my motives were duly appreciated; and I should still feel happy to prolong my residence in this colony, if it were in my power to be useful to you. In whatever situation of life I may be placed, I shall remember you with affection, and no occurrence could be more pleasing to myself,

than that which might enable me to promote your welfare and prosperity.

Under all the unfavorable circumstances which have occurred since my arrival here, I have experienced the highest consolation from the friendly attentions you have been pleased to shew me and the readiness with which every exertion has been made for our mutual preservation and welfare, whenever these exertion were necessary.

Fully persuaded as I am, that in every event which may happen, your conduct will evince the respect which you have for our country, as well as for yourselves, as men, I leave you with entire confidence, that our fellow-citizens in the United States will feel a lively interest in your welfare and prosperity.

For your affectionate wishes for my personal welfare, my heart overflows with gratitude; and my prayers that every blessing may be bestowed upon you, will be offered up to that Being who can preserve and protect you.

Accept, my friends and fellow-citizens, the assurances of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) TOBIAS LEAR.

Cape-Francois, April 16, 1802.

—

Arrived last night, schooner Monserrat, capt. Daniels, from C. Francois. Brings no news later than the Spartan. Passed three brigs and a ship standing into the Capes.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESAY, MAY 19.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Snowden & Co.

It has ever appeared to me important to the welfare of any country, that the benefits which accrue to society, from the studies and labors of the inventor, should be duly appreciated. By the industry of the husbandman the corn and the wool are obtained, but neither the one could be converted into bread, nor the other into cloathing had not the talents of the inventor been successfully employed in producing mills, wheels, looms, and all that variety of mechanism which transforms the raw material into the manufactured article, and fits it for the use of man. When I compare the present state of civilized society, with what it must have been, without the aid of the inventor, I rank him as being sent to bless the human race.

When among the necessaries or conveniences, the comforts or the luxuries of life, I seek *that article* for which I am not more or less indebted to the inventor I am wearied in the search, without finding the object; for even the savage of the wilderness would be foiled by the agility of the deer, if inventive talents had not furnished him with the bow and the arrows, to subdue those animals, which destitute of invention, become the easy prey of man who possess it. Thus is every state of human existence benefited by the inventor; but particularly *that state* in which the population bears small proportion to the extent of territory. This is the present state of America; her unappropriated acres wait not the progress of population *only*, but the advancement of those arts which by the introduction of machinery, shall reduce manual labor, and discharge a surplusage of hands in all cases where they can be spared, for the cultivation of the soil. Hence every improvement in mechanism, which saves labor, may be considered as indirect means.

To clear the waste where now the thistle grows,
"And makes the desert blossom as the rose."

I ever contemplate this subject with a sensation of regret at the unpatronized situation of American inventors, and of astonishment at their perseverance in many instances, in despite of difficulties innumerable, which attend their pursuits, nor is it matter of surprise that they frequently exchange their own country, where their exertions, though of inestimable value, are unsupported, for a foreign shore, where these exertions, though less serviceable, meet full patronage.

I was led to the foregoing remarks, on seeing some experiments made with Mr. *Dearborn's Patent Balance*. It appeared by those experiments, that the beam was as correct as a scale-beam, and that the labor of using it is not more than one third part of the labor of using scales and weights in the common way. If on full experiment these circumstances are found to attend this new mode of weighing, the invention must be of incalculable advantage to the public as the saving of so great a portion of labor in the multitude of draughts which are daily weighed throughout this continent, must amount to a sum worthy the consideration of every one who stiles himself

AN AMERICAN.

—

The Moniteur, a Paris paper, of the last of February, contains a list of the Births, Deaths, &c. of the Department of the Seine, (including Paris) for the preceding year. Never was there published a document that gives such an official record of profligacy of manners. The numbers of *legitimate* births is 17,566; the number of *illegitimate* births is 4,979. So that the number of the latter description is little less than a fourth of the whole! The number of mariages is 4,359; divorces, 748, or about a fifth.

It is needless to comment on such a state of Society. Morality is poisoned in its very source; the domestic state is abolished; the school of all the virtues, all the relations, charities of life, is destroyed!

—

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Mr. Russel,

ANY man, who has attentively observed the state and conduct of parties in this country for eight years past, must have been struck with the numberless misrepresentations and falsehoods by which the jacobins have deceived a portion of the people, and blinded them to their true interests. But never, until the present administration, have we seen an attorney general, an influential member of congress, and others high in authority, guilty of direct misstatements and flat equivocations. A party supported by such means, must be bad indeed.

I read with astonishment the conclusion of a report on the subject of Naval Scites, &c. which was presented to Congress on the 27th day of April, by Dr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message, which related to this object. The committee say, that 199,030 dollars and 92 cents had been expended previous to the 4th of March, 1801, in purchasing navy yards and improving them without any law authorising the purchase or appropriating the money.

Now I think a statement of facts will convince any candid, liberal man that the past administration had the power to make the expenditures, and that a much larger sum might have been legally expended in the same way.

When Congress first ordered the building of frigates, no law passed authorising the hire of Navy Yards; yet several yards was hired because it was considered, and justly considered as incidental to the order to build;—and we find that Congress in several laws, as far back as March 27th, 1798, appropriated money for salaries of navy store keepers, and rents of the yards.

By a law passed March 2d, 1799, two sums are appropriated for the *contingencies of the Navy*, one of 345,800, and another of one million four thousand five hundred dollars; by another law passed May 10, 1800, Congress appropriated for contingent expences of the navy, including expence of navy store at Philadelphia, and for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, and for like expences at Boston, Newport, &c. 393,000 dollars.

Now by these laws the Secretary of the Navy, under the President, had the disposal of a large sum of money, and he tho't it cheaper to buy Navy Yards at Portsmouth, and other places, than to hire them at a great expence, particularly as stores were necessary, which were erected at the cost of the government. Great inconvenience and even injury have arisen, from buildings being put on lands of individuals. In this town, for instance, the stores belong to government, and the yard is private property.

In doing this the government acted as prudence dictated, and no honest man can deny, but what the appropriations for general contingencies covered the expence At that time a farther addition to our naval force was ordered, and the only question was, whether the public would be most benefitted by hiring lands of individuals on which stores must have been erected; and in consequence of which difficulties would probably have arisen on a final settlement; or by purchasing suitable grounds on advantageous terms. But after all this was done, and previous to the 4th of March, 1801, viz. on the 3d of March, 1801, Congress approved of the expenditure, and appropriated 500,000 dollars, expressly for completing navy yards, docks and wharves.

From this view of the subject it will be seen that the past administration expended part of a sum appropriated for the contingencies of the navy, in a way which was thought conducive to the public good, viz. by purchasing navy yards and docks, and thereby giving employment to American artizans and mechanics; but the past administration never did—nor would have done—what Mr. Jefferson has, viz. Take 32,000 dollars from a fund given for the support of the American navy, and expend them in repairing a French ship; which he was no more bound to do, by the treaty, than he was to give up the frigate Boston, which captured this ship. The expenditure, which Dr. Mitchell says, (though without ground) was unauthorised, was for our defence, while this sum of 32,000 dollars was to add to the already too extended and dangerous power of Buonaparte.

Let any man contrast the conduct of the two administrations in this and other things, and say which discovered the most Americanism, and the best knowledge of the true interests of America.

A Friend to the American Navy.

Boston, May 6.

—

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

May 6th, 1802.

THE Trustees of this Institution, determined, as far as possible to maintain in it just principles and pure morals, met here yesterday, with the hope of infusing new viger into their discipline, and opposing a more effectual barrier against the relaxation of manners, which, seem to have been increasing, some years past, among the youth of America. They thought it useful for this end, to take a solemn and explicit promise from each student, after the example of some colleges in Europe, of obedience to the laws, and of application to his studies—And this obligation is to be repeated at the commencement of every session. After more important amendments and additions to the college code, it was put into the hands of the students for their deliberate consideration. At eleven o'clock this day they assembled in the Church, in the presence of the trustees and Faculty of the College where an excellent and impressive address was delivered to them by the Rev. Dr. Green, appointed by the board for that purpose. This address, detailing the principles of the institution, and the exact discipline to which it is to be subjected, we hope will shortly be given to the public.—The students then came forward, and each one being asked by the Governor of the State, acting as President of the Board, if he had read and understood the laws, they individually pledged their truth and honor to obey them, and subscribed a declaration to the same purpose.

The whole transaction was solemn and interesting, and we presume it will be followed by the happiest consequences.—Eighty students professed and subscribed on the first day and the others who shall afterwards arrive are to make the same profession and subscription, in the presence of the faculty and the assembled College.

Accounts are forbidden to be run on credit with shop-keepers and mechanics. Circular letters are addressed to the parents of the young gentlemen, informing them of the necessary expences of the College, and engaging them to confine their remittances within these limits; so that no complaints can hereafter be justly made of the expensiveness of obtaining an education in this seminary. And indeed every security which promises on the one side, and vigilance and decision on the other can bestow, is given to the public for the morals and improvement of the youth.

N. B. Such editors of public papers to the southward of Philadelphia, as are willing to befriend the College, are requested to insert the above information.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Olive Branch, Franklin, Phila.

CLEARED.

Ship Gen. Hunter, Adamson, Liverpool.

Dancing.

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and his pupils in particular, that he will discontinue teaching until the short days of summer have subsided—in the month of October he will resume his tuition on the same terms that he has heretofore done. He returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this town for their encouragement, the past winter, and hopes for a continuance thereof, as no pains or attention will be spared on his part to deserve it.

R. LONGER.

May 19. e03t

Public Sale.

At 10 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th instant, will be sold on the premises,

FIVE LOTS of GROUND

On Duke street, extending in front on Duke street from the corner of Pitt street to an alley on the west side of the brick house now occupied by Elisha Janney; this ground is divided into four lots of 26 feet each, and one of 25 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet in depth to an alley of 18 feet wide, that leads westward to Pitt street.

A credit of 6 months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and nine months for the remainder;—bonds will be required of the purchaser, and when the first payment is made, a bond will be given by the seller to make a good title when the last payment is received.—The title to said property is undoubted, and from its situation likely to encrease in value speedily.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

May 19. ddf

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

And is in daily expectation of further supplies of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Spencer, Pearce & Co.

(Next door to Messrs. Bennett & Watts's retail store, King street)

Have received by the Gen. Hunter, from Liverpool, and the Union, from London—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of fine and coarse hats, Irish linens, osnaburgs, ticking, India dimities, silks, black and color'd silk velvet, silk gloves and mitts, ribbons, sewing silk, black crape, Barcelona and love handkerchiefs, buckrams, apes, pins, ink powder and London pewter.

They have also received by the Six Sisters, via Baltimore,

An assortment of handsome Prints.

And they daily expect by the United States, from Liverpool,

Cotton and silk hosiery, stuffs, cloths, kerseymeres, flannels, aprons and shirting checks, thickset, fancy cord and velvet, bindings, ferrets, striped Holland, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, shawls, muslinet, Marseilles quilting, fustian, striped and silk nankeen, leather gloves, and a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they will sell low for cash, or the usual credit.

May 19. d10t

JAMES KENNEDY, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

FAIRFAX-STREET,

Offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers the usual credit, a general assortment of DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Spices and a few dry Paints.—Madeira, Port, Sherry and Lisbon WINES; a few boxes fresh Lemons, and one frail Almonds.

May 19. eo3t‡

TO RENT,

The STORE occupied by the subscriber, at the corner of Prince and Union street. It is an excellent stand for almost any business, and particularly for Ship Chandlery, Grocery, or a Flour Store. For terms apply to

SAMUEL HARPER.

May 19.

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the George and Paul Sieman, via Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale. They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the Union from London, and the United States from Liverpool.

May 1, d2w eo2w 2aw2w

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial } *TEAS,*
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump ſugars,
Jamaica ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Molaſſes, Jamaica ſpirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to to do the houſe work in a ſmall family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Beſt white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Oſnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Heſſian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Iſland, Iſle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.

For ſale on a long Credit.

On Wedneſday, the 16th day of June, will be ſold at public auction, on the premiſes,

About forty five acres of LAND, in and adjoining to the town of Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek. This land will be divided into ſquares, according to the plan of the town, and each ſquare will be ſold ſeparately, on a credit of ſix, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months—the purchaſers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorſers.

The whole of this land is now encloſed by a poſt and rail fence. Its contiguity to the town, and its high and healthy ſituation render it amongſt the moſt deſirable eſtates in the neighborhood for building lots. On one of the lots a neat and commodious framed dwelling houſe hath been erected, together with the neceſſary outhouſes, and on this lot there is a well of good water, and a number of flouriſhing trees growing. Some ſmall frame houſes have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete, and conveyances will be made in fee ſimple when the purchaſe money is received. The title papers may be ſeen, and likewiſe a plat of the land and lots, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty ſeven acres of LAND adjoining the above tract: ſubject to a ground rent of twenty ſeven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

VALUABLE LANDS

In Hardy county, Virginia, for Sale at Auction.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Peter Catlett and Suſannah his wife, to the ſubſcriber, will be ſold at public auction, at the Coffee Houſe in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 31ſt day of this preſent month, at 12 o'clock for ready money,

Two hundred and ſix acres of LAND, being part of a tract containing 406 acres; lying and being in the county of Hardy, in the ſtate of Virginia, adjoining Robert Denton's land, about two miles from Col. Martin's Front Pond, on the Thorn Bottom. The title of this land is indiſputable, and it is ſaid by good judges to be of an excellent quality.

HENRY MOORE, Truſtee.
F. MOORE, Auctioneer.

May 10. d12t

Juſt Received,

and for ſale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen ſtreet, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the leaſe has 3 years to run. The ſtand is good for buſineſs, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince ſtreet.

March 20. d

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King ſtreet,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Alſo,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Eſſay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

Juſt received from Norfolk,

and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

Freſh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent ſoft ſhell'd almonds and oranges; muſkadel raiſins; double and ſingle Glo'ſter cheeſe, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 buſhels of Liſbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal ſtreet,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Alſo,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general aſſortment of Paper Hangings, conſiſting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accuſtomed to houſe work and waiting at table—being ſtrong and active he may be otherwiſe employed at the pleaſure of the purchaſer. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

T. SIMMS

Has juſt received and offers for ſale, at the lower end of Prince ſtreet,

15 jars beſt quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Freſh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for ſale on the loweſt terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

NICHOLAS BOUREAU,

Formerly merchant in New-York, in the Hardware and Jewelry line,

Has removed to Alexandria, where he has opened, at M'Munn's new brick houſe in King ſtreet, a large and elegant aſſortment of

Plated Ware & Jewelry,

of every deſcription, with a large ſupply of

Hardwares & Perfumery,

which he will ſell for ready caſh, by wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt New-York prices.

May 13. eo4w

To Let,

THE three ſtory brick dwelling Houſe, (ſituated on the upper end of King ſtreet) lately occupied by Mr. John Love: immediate poſſeſſion will be given, by applying to

JACOB HOFFMAN.

May 13. eo4t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy was duly awarded and iſſued againſt James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, by the name and the deſcription of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thouſand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commiſſioners in and by the ſaid commiſſion named and authoriſed, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the ſaid commiſſioners do hereby ſummon and require the ſaid James Gillies perſonally to be and appear before the commiſſioners, in the ſaid commiſſion named, on Thurſday the 13th day of this preſent month; on Thurſday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the ſame month, at Gadſby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of all his eſtate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of ſaid bankrupt may attend to prove the ſame, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or ſecrete the ſame.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commiſſioners.*

Teſte, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmiſſion.

May 8. d6w

A valuable piece of Ground

for ſale, containing near one quarter of a ſquare, laying on Duke and Pitt-ſtreets, either together or in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,

Flour in barrels or half barrels,

Caſh given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia,

—A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the lateſt importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former ſtock, make a complete aſſortment, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

They have alſo on hand,

Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Whiſkey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 buſhels Turk's-Iſland SALT, *&c. &c.*

We continue to ſelect the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.

A. S. & SON.

March 27. eo2m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: ſhe has been brought up in the houſe, is a good ſeamſtreſs, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, ſhe has a purple ſtuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muſlin gown, a handſome worked muſlin do. a plain do. both well made, 2 white camel hair ſhawls with netting, fine white cotton ſtockings, ſeveral pair, and a pair of white ſilk do. a handſome black hat, neat ſhoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well ſet, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and ſpeaks diſtinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown caſſimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the ſame cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handſome ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, with metrle buttons, a new black hat, new ſhoes, fine white cotton ſtockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compenſation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY. } TO WIT.

In purſuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the diſtrict and county aforeſaid, made by conſedt of parties in the caſe of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe and Co. in chancery, will be expoſed to public ſale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in truſt to the ſubſcribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceaſed, viz:....

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Union ſtreet, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the ſouth from Union ſtreet to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouſes, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three ſtories high each—Alſo, a SAIL LOFT above the up per ſtory 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the eaſt ſide of this houſe, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the houſe, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one ſide and another 28 feet on the other ſide.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Truſtees.

May 8. dtf

Robert B. Jameſſon,

Offers for Sale an aſſortment of Liquors and Groceries, conſiſting of

Freſh Teas, loaf and Muſcovado ſugars,

Madeira,
Sherry,
Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga and
Teneriffe } *Wines,*

Jamaica,
W. Iſland and
N. England } *Rum,*

Cogniac and
Barcelona } BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Whiſkey,
Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne and black Pepper,
Short pipes in kegs and boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Starch, Fig Blue,
Race and ground Ginger,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, roll Brimſtone and refined Salt Petre,
Muſtard,
Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,
Mould Candles,
Demijohns aſſorted,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Currants,
Soft ſhell'd Almonds,
Beſt Albany and common Chocolate,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, aſſorted in kegs and bladders,
Green and Batavia Coffee,
Spinning Cotton,
Sweet Oil in flaſks and black bottles,
Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB
Spaniſh Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000,
Godfried's firſt quality,
Gunpowder, F and FF, ſealed pound papers, and treble Battle in caniſters.

ALSO,

Twenty caſes Medoc Claret of a very ſuperior quality,

AND

A conſignment of 30 hhds. J. Noble and Co's beſt bottled

Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5. eo1m

A Card.

Charles H. Simmons, reſpectfully begs leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgments to the Mayor and Commonalty of Alexandria, for their legal ſanction and individual ſupport, to his plan for the publication of a Directory, &c. and alſo to thoſe gentlemen who liberally ſubſcribed thereto.

He is, however, under the unpleaſant neceſſity of informing them, that the little encouragement given, in the early ſtage of the buſineſs, being quite inadequate to its completion, independent of any pecuniary compenſation to the Editor, he is obliged to relinquiſh a continuance of the undertaking.

May 10, 3teo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.